

Campaign to Stop Govt Spying

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## Conference targets U.S. spying

By ABE WEISBURD

More than 250 delegates representing some 150 organizations took part in the National Organizing Conference to Stop Government Spying in Ann Arbor, Mich., Sept. 22-24.

The conference, called by the Campaign to Stop Government Spying (CSGS), was an attempt to bring together grassroots organizers and resource people in order to further the movement combatting government repression.

Particular emphasis was placed on government spying on minority groups, women and political prisoners. This focus was appar-

ent not only in the range of speakers, but in the 30-odd workshops.

### SPEAKERS

Speakers included Mich. Rep. Perry Bullard, who has introduced a number of bills to outlaw the Red Squad and to set up a state Freedom of Information Act; John Trudell, president of the American Indian Movement; Maria Cueto, who served 11 months in jail for her refusal to cooperate with a federal grand jury investigating the Puerto Rican independence movement; Lewis Myers of the National Conference of Black

Lawyers; Ali Shabazz, director of the American Friends Service Committee's Philadelphia Surveillance Project; CSGS chairperson Morton Halperin, and CSGS national coordinator Peggy Shaker.

CSGS also previewed its new half-hour film, "The Intelligence Network." The 16mm film, which is available for bookings, interviews a number of victims of political spying and harassment by local and federal agencies.

For information and to order the film: CSGS, 201 Massachusetts Ave. NE, Washington, D.C. 20002.

26 September 1978

*Stop Government Spying*

# Anti-spy conference ends

By JEFFREY WOLFF

A few minutes after 3:00 on Sunday afternoon, an exhausted Peggy Shaker of the Campaign to Stop Government Spying motioned for the adjournment of the final session of this major three-day conference.

Thus ended an intense national conference on Government Spying which Shaker pointed out had brought together "over 240 registrants from every geographical area of the U.S., cities and rural, representatives of two state legislatures (Michigan and Illinois), three political parties, six different religious groups and many others" to participate in over forty workshops and two evening presentations.

THE HECTIC final plenary dramatized both the strengths and difficulties of such a coalition as participant after participant advocated the superior merits of specific tactics or outlooks in stopping what all agreed was the evil — government spying and harassment.

Several members who had attended an earlier workshop on political prisoners demanded that a greater share of the campaign's resources be devoted to publicizing and alleviating the plight of political prisoners, the victims of government spying.

The primary debate was triggered by those who wanted the conference to produce something concrete — specifically, a statement advocating abolishing the FBI.

HARVEY KAHN, researcher and author of many articles on government and private spying for the Public Eye, supported this position. He said the continuing FBI surveillance and infiltration of such current movements as The Longest Walk Indian march this summer — even during the peak of public scrutiny and suspicion of the FBI — is "proof that the FBI cannot be controlled but must be abolished."

Esther Hearst of the National Coalition Against Repressive Legislation reminded the group that the idea behind the coalition is to "organize and educate on many different levels" and this is not accomplished by "taking positions."

Sunday morning's workshops also indicated the wide spectrum of interests represented at the conference more than the issue-oriented ones of the day before. There were separate workshops on surveillance of blacks, Native Americans, gays, women, Latinos, and labor, with each emphasizing their own history as victims of intelligence agencies and police abuse.

FOR EXAMPLE, Afeni Shakur

charged that "the American government declared war on the black people in this country" which the "FBI carried out as a wartime counter-intelligence military program, along the same lines as in Vietnam." John Trudell, running the workshops on Surveillance and Native Americans made the same analogy but with Wounded Knee: "It was counter-insurgency, it was Vietnam here. It was not a violent situation until the FBI showed up."

A discussion about government spying on the women's movement also produced an impressive record of surveillance and infiltration of the movement. The reason for that surveillance Margaret Van Houten of American Friends Service Committee explained, "had nothing to do with national security or criminal activities."

Despite this kind of breakdown of the conference along the lines of special interests, other workshops did articulate the conference's underlying purpose.

Harvey Kahn, summing up the discussion in the workshop on The Anti-repression Movement, concluded, "we are trying to generate structures beyond your own little group; we are trying to build a coalition and in our political work repression is the common bond."

21 September 1978

Academics  
 Campaign to Stop  
 Government Spying

# Anti-spying conference to be held at Union this weekend

By LEONARD BERNSTEIN

Attorneys, academics and concerned citizens from all over the country will converge in Ann Arbor this weekend for the first National Organizing Conference to Stop Government Spying this Friday, Saturday and Sunday at the Michigan Union.

Billed as a "nuts and bolts" organizing effort by Ann Arbor coordinator and graduate student Tom Shaker, the conference will be concerned primarily with devising strategies to try to counteract domestic government spying and harassment.

"THE TIME for being shocked is over. Now it's what can you do about it," Shaker said. "This is taking it a step farther than everybody just being appalled."

Saturday night's plenary session will feature Morton Halperin, chairman of the Campaign to Stop Government Spying (CSGS), which is co-sponsoring the conference, along with the University's Viewpoint Lectures organization.

Halperin, who resigned as a senior staff member of the National Security Council under Henry Kissinger in 1969, will speak on the presence of intelligence agencies on college and university campuses. Reports of recruiting and other activity by the Central Intelligence Agency and other intelligence groups has caused many schools — including the University — to consider drafting guidelines regulating

intelligence work on campus.

OTHER SPEAKERS slated for Saturday night's session include Michigan State Representative Perry Bullard (D-Ann Arbor), John Stockwell, former head of the CIA's Angola Task Force, Lennox Hinds, a defense lawyer in the Wilmington Ten case and Clyde Bellecourt, coordinator of the last summer's "Longest Walk" for Native American rights.

The "nuts and bolts" of the conference are the numerous daytime workshops and caucuses scheduled for Saturday and Sunday. These include informational programs on everything from coalition building and the use of the federal Freedom of Information Act to surveillance of gay activists and local fundraising.

In addition to providing information on more publicized topics like CIA recruiting and political prisoners, conference workshops will highlight lesser known examples of surveillance and harassment by the private sector as well as government spying on environmentalists.

ACCORDING TO CSGS Field Organizer Sahu Aiken, the Philadelphia Electric Company and the Georgia Electric Company are "beginning to develop intelligence branches."

Aiken sees the use of these branches to spy on opponents of company policies as particularly dangerous.

Halperin, Morton

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Simon, William E.  
CIA 7.02 FBI  
Orig. Campaign to Stop  
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(Orig under Simon)

## WAR ON THE FBI

*"Unless something is done, we are in grave danger of doing what the Soviet Union has long tried to do: cripple the FBI and CIA."*

*by William E. Simon*

Have you ever heard the name John M. Maury? Like Victor Marchetti and Philip Agee, he is a former member of the CIA, but unlike them, he is not a disgruntled former employee. He carries no grudge against the CIA. He has not written a book betraying government secrets and endangering the lives of CIA agents. Perhaps if he had done these things, his recent appearance before a congressional committee would have attracted the attention it deserved. In his testimony, Mr. Maury, a veteran of 27 years with the CIA, stated that a former Soviet intelligence officer had told him that the top priority of Soviet intelligence was "to put out the eyes of our enemy by disrupting and discrediting his intelligence service." This is not the first time we have been given this warning.

As far back as 1965, Representative Melvin Price placed in the *Congressional Record* an excerpt from a Soviet document stating that the fundamental task of the KGB—the Soviet secret police—was to "destroy the confidence of the Congress and the American public in U.S. personnel and agencies engaged in anti-Communist and Cold War activities." On April 14, 1976, the highly respected C. L. Sulzberger, who recently retired as foreign affairs columnist of the *New York Times*, wrote: "It is believed Moscow has found a way to paralyze the United States by striking at its two principal warning security services. As a consequence of such operations... the effectiveness of the CIA and the FBI is held to have been rendered extremely anemic by apparent internal U.S. political arguments."

Thus, we have been warned. What deeply concerns me is that we heed the warnings. Judging

thing is done—unless the American people are prepared to act now—we are in grave danger of doing what the Soviet Union has long tried to do: cripple the FBI and the CIA.

One of the most dramatic examples of how far we have gone astray—of how we accommodate the Soviet Union—was the indictment last year of John J. Kearney. Although the Justice Department has recently dismissed all charges against Mr. Kearney, his case provides a perfect illustration of how we are persecuting the people charged with protecting our security.

After devoting 25 years of his life to the FBI, Kearney retired from the Bureau in 1972 with an immaculate record and the respect and affection of his colleagues. In April of 1977, five years after he retired, he was indicted on five criminal counts by the U.S. Department of Justice, his former employer. What are the "crimes" Kearney was accused of? Graft? Bribery? No.

From 1970 until his retirement in 1972, Kearney was supervisor of Squad 47, the New York-based FBI unit whose assignment was to track down the Weather Underground. This was the terrorist group, you will recall, that had declared war on the United States, vowing to adapt the guerrilla strategy of the Vietcong to the United States, which it did with a malignant proficiency, planting bombs from coast to coast.

In its search for this band of bombers and saboteurs, Squad 47 tapped the phones of 10 people and opened the mail of 16 people authoritatively believed to be contacts and associates of the Weather Underground. It was for these activities that the Justice Department

charged Kearney with two counts of obstructing correspondence, two counts of conspiracy, and one count of illegal wiretapping—despite the fact that mail opening and wiretapping were investigative techniques used by the FBI and other security agencies under five Presidents and their attorneys-general. As Attorney General Griffin Bell admitted to a Senate subcommittee shortly after the Kearney indictment, what Kearney did "has been going on for 40 years in this country." The Supreme Court, in 1972, ruled that warrants were required for taps on domestic organizations, but the decision did not become effective until after Kearney had retired. Furthermore, the Court did not require warrants if those tapped had "significant" ties with a foreign power. Lest there be any doubt about the Weather Underground's ties with a foreign power, the FBI has compiled a 400-page report detailing the Weather Underground's relationship with foreign powers, particularly Fidel Castro's Cuba, a frequent host to members of the Weather Underground since the terrorist cadre's formation in 1969.

Frankly, I haven't the slightest doubt why the Justice Department decided against prosecuting John Kearney. Everybody hates to lose. But the Justice Department hasn't given up its prosecution of the FBI. It has just chosen new targets.

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